FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KABUL URGES SUPPORT FOR IRAN, CALLS FOR ISLAMIC UNITY

GF121736 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Various countries are firmly opposing the threats to intervene militarily or to impose an economic blockade against Iran. The U.S. military operations against Iran are creating anxiety in the Islamic congress. The Muslim people of Afghanistan support this declaration and, together with other Muslim countries, denounce the U.S. military operations.

We believe that now is the time to form a committee within the Islamic congress to support our Iranian Muslim brothers. This committee will support the Iranian brothers' struggle against U.S. aggression, threats and military operations.

The Muslim people of Afghanistan believe that the Muslim countries should use all their resources to unite, strengthen and consolidate the Islamic movement and should not allow the United States to undermine this movement's unity and sow discord among Muslim countries.

Afghanistan is also struggling for its unity and increased [word indistinct]. Afghanistan believes that the venue of the Islamic congress should be transferred from Pakistan to Kuwait in order to preserve the purity of the Islamic movement and the unity of the Islamic congress. This matter will play a big role in maintaining the solidarity and cohesion of the congress and defending it against the [word indistinct] of U.S. imperialism.

DETAILS OF SOVIET-BUILT REFINERY PROJECT GIVEN

LD121800 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Dear listeners: In the (Jarkuduk) gas refinery project, the technical assistance of the friendly country, the USSR, has come to an end. The refinery was inaugurated today at a ceremony in Sheberghan. For more information regarding this big industrial project, we interviewed the vice president of the national oil company. He said in reply to questions from radio Afghanistan's reporter:

[Begin recording, in Dari] The (Jarkuduk) gas refinery which you have asked about is situated 17 km southwest of the city of Sheberghan. The first step of the operation is the excavation of oil from 19 wells. The installation consists of the preliminary gas refinery unit, the carbon dioxide (?renewing unit) and [word indistinct] the cooling unit of gas to lower grades, a power station and gas generator machinery to a capacity of 14,000 km, the gas (?condensate) reservoirs with a total capacity of 4,000 cubic meters, a 159 mm diameter gas pipeline and [word indistinct] for 19 excavation wells to the main gas collection point nearly 62 km away, a (?720) mm gas pipeline which runs from a point 30 km from the main (Jarkuduk) collection center up to the main gas collection center in Khvajeh Gugerdak, and the power and water supply lines for the gas transfer to Sheberghan, 195 mm in diameter and 11 km in length.

The preliminary work on this project began in 1973-74, and the construction work was carried out by the [name indistinct] of the USSR in accordance with contract No 60-130-05, dated October 1975-76. Experimental production was started in October 1979 and the plant was officially commissioned on 27 January 1979 by the gas excavation and export department for the 12-month guarantee period. The total construction cost of this project was R50.84 million, the breakdown of which is as follows:

1. R37.14 million for technical equipment and tools from Soviet credit in accordance with the 27 February 1975 Soviet-Afghan technical and economic agreement.

2. R1.7 million for the purchase of equipment from internal sources.

3. R9.6 million, the equivalent of 594 million afghanis, for the contractor's local expenses, from internal sources.

4. R2.4 million, (?paid in) dollars, for the contractor's services, from intern l sources.

The 1973 gas reserves at (Jarkuduk) were estimated at 30.9 billion cubic meters by the Ministry of Geology of the USSR. Production in the first 3 years, according to the contract, was estimated at 2 billion cubic meters of gas and 20,000 tons of condensate, but in accordance with the latest calculations made by the Ministry of Geology of the USSR in 1979, the gas reserves were estimated at 22.3 billion cubic meters. As reserves reduced from 30.9 billion cubic meters to (?19.3) billion cubic meters, gas production for the first 3 years was reduced from 2 billion cubic meters to (?1.5)billion cubic meters in accordance with the 23 March 1979 protocol. If production goes up in the future the annual capacity could be set at 2 billion cubic meters, following technical modifications.

The expenses for the first phase of the 19 excavation wells of the project are as follows:

1. $5.5 million for the purchase of equipment and tools, from internal sources.

2. R12.35 million for the purchase of tools and equipment from the USSR, from Soviet credit of 27 January 1975.

3. R502 million [as heard] from Soviet credit, according to the plan, for the employment of foreign experts for the second phase of the project, which includes 12 excavation wells, work on which will commence 1981-82 to be completed in 1985-86. This project is included in the 27 February 1975 agreement between Afghanistan and the USSR. The documents related to this project have been completed and submitted to the Afghan national oil institute directorate.

Investment for the 12 excavation wells will be around $(?4.3)million for the purchase of tools and equipment, [word indistinct] from internal sources and approximately R4 million from Soviet credit and 70 million afghanis from internal sources. The second round of investment for this project is R92 million, equivalent to 60 billion afghanis, which was estimated before construction work began on the project. In the first and second stages of the project 44 excavation wells were planned. Since gas production was reduced from 30.9 to 22.3 billion cubic meters the number of excavation wells has been reduced from 44 to 32. General expenses for the project have been estimated at 4.875 million afghanis.

In 1979-80 gas production, in accordance with the plan, was 1,245 million cubic meters. This volume of gas is exported to the USSR and the income from this in 1980-81 will be approximately 4 billion afghanis. [end recording]

DEPUTY MINISTER ADDRESSES LAND REFORM OFFICIALS

LD122055 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The seminar that began a week ago on the implementation of the second phase of the land reform, attended by land reform officials, officials of the state account department and the general directorate of agriculture, justice and [word indistinct] representatives of the capital and adjoining districts of Kabul Province at the land reform office, ended today with a speech by Dr 'Abdol Ghafar Lakanwal, deputy minister of land reform of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform.

The deputy minister of land reform drew the participants' attention to their revolutionary duties and said: The second stage of the land reform is to the benefit of the noble peasants and farmers, and in pursuit of the speech of 30 January 1980 by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and in consideration of article 19 of the basic principles of the DRA, in the near future the distribution of the official documents concerning land ownership on the part of the landowners will be guaranteed; on the other hand, the right of sale, inheritance, guarantees, mortgages and other legal rights concerning their land will be realized.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYS 4,000 UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

GF121818 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Following the triumph of the Sawr Revolution, opportunities have arisen to implement industrial projects such as the 5-year development plan and to employ graduates of colleges and vocational and nonvocational schools.

Accordingly, following the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, a large number of graduates who have been unemployed for several years have been employed in government departments through the cabinet's manpower bureau. An official of this bureau said approximately 4,000 persons have found jobs in government departments through the bureau during the past year.

It should be noted that a large number of graduates of nonvocational schools attended college and other educational schools during the past year and are not included in the above-mentioned figure. This figure also does not include teachers who graduated from teacher training schools and were employed by the Ministry of Education.

524 ARRESTED DEMONSTRATORS SET FREE 12 MAY

LD121914 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Out of the 620 persons who were arrested during the incidents of 3 May this year and taken into custody, 524 were set free today. A source of the country's security force said: Those who were set free had confessed their mistakes and pledged not to repeat such mistakes in the future. The source added: Necessary decisions will be taken concerning the remainder of the arrested persons after investigations. The results will be announced.

Statement by the security authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

Recently, a number of spies, hooligans and robbers attached to subversive bands and networks, imperialism and U.S. imperialism in the first place, and its Chinese collaborators and its Pakistani agents, embarked on provocation and subversion in educational centers and deceived the country's youths who are the future builders of our homeland.

They took advantage of and humiliated the sacred religious creeds of our people in order to cause chaos and destruction and disrupted order in some of the educational centers in the country. They disrupted the youths' normal course of study and education and violated public security while following the devastating designs of their overlords, contrary to the law and the basic principles of the DRA.

The security authorities of the country, with revolutionary patience and tolerance, adhered to their humane policy, which guarantees the security and immunity of our persecuted people, and paid serious attention to the subversive and provocative activities of the seditionist networks of reaction and imperialism and accorded serious legal and revolutionary treatment to those who provoke and organize such incidents.

In the April-May incidents in Kabul, 620 persons were taken into custody by the country's security authorities. As a result of the deep and all-round investigations of the authorized committee, 524 of the accused persons, who had taken part in the incidents out of ignorance and had confessed their own mistakes and pledged not to repeat such acts, are therefore being released from custody.

Ninety-six persons who are accused and arrested as provokers of the recent incidents with sufficient evidence and irrefutable documents are undergoing serious legal investigations. As soon as their dossiers are completed they shall be sent to the revolutionary court.

The country's security forces are determined to accord relentless revolutionary treatment to all those persons who disrupt the order and peace of the city and the calm and peaceful life of our persecuted compatriots, who have recently left behind the dark era of terror and tyranny of Amin and his ignoble band and are now enjoying peace, and to all those who embark on conspiracy contrary to the criteria of legality and revolutionary justification.

Death to the seditionist criminals and imperialist troublemakers and the treacherous Chinese chauvinists who interfere in our internal affairs.

LONDON DAILY REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND GHAZNI

LD121337 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 May 80 p 6

[Balram Tandon dispatch: "5,000 Guerrillas 'Killed' in Battle for Key Afghan Town"]

[Text] New Delhi--Several hundred Russian soldiers and several thousand Pathan mojahedin guerrillas have been killed or wounded in the latest flare up between rebels and Soviet troops backing Mr Karmal's communist regime in Afghanistan. The fighting has been severe in widely dispersed urban centres which are of great tactical advantage and which are garrisoned by strong contingents of Soviet troops. Some of the towns and areas which figure in the reports are held by upwards of a division.

The fiercest fighting, according to visitors, has been in the vicinity of Ghazni, 100 miles south west of Kabul. This town is of great tactical importance because it is at a commanding position on the Kabul-Qandahar highway and the town's garrison overlooks the southern entrance to the Afghan capital.

The Pathan mojahedin (Moslem religious warriors), concerting plans with student leaders in Kabul, timed their offensive to synchronise with the outbreak of demonstrations in Kabul during the inauguration of a week's celebration of the second anniversary of the communist regime. About 10,000 hardy Pathans divided into several kaflas (tribal columns) made a determined thrust at Ghazni. Both sides suffered heavy casualties.

The Soviet garrison at Ghazni called for air support and MiG fighter bombers and helicopter gunships flew several sorties to beat back the attackers with heavy machine-gun fire, rockets and tons of bombs. According to rumours said to be circulating in Kabul, up to 5,000 guerrillas died in the fighting and bombing.

Battles on the same fierce scale as around Ghazni have been reported from Afghanistan's sequestered north eastern province of Badakhshan, sandwiched between the Soviet, Pakistan and Chinese borders. Those who have come into South Asian capitals over the weekend say that the Soviets have had to fly in well over a battalion and a half of infantry plus possibly two regiments of armour to reinforce garrisons strung over the high mountains. According to some visitors about 300 Soviet soliders have been killed in the fighting round Ghazni and Badakhshan.

In tactical terms the battle in Badakhshan is of crucial importance to the future character of guerrilla operations in Afghanistan. Although Russia dominates the Badakhshan salient from the north, Pathan guerillas in the area have the advantage of easy access through well trodden passes to China as well as Pakistan.

Accounts of the fighting available indicate that the Russian troops are fighting from well dug-in positions in or nearer the urban centres and they hug the road systems to be able to press in their advantage in armour. The Russians are using their latest heavily-armed helicopter gunships to ferret out well concealed guerrilla bands or moving in the valley behind the screen of hills. [as published]

Heavy strafing from the air has traditionally struck mortal fear in the heart of the Pathan from the 1920's when the Royal Air Force was deployed to back up operations in the north west frontier. But the relentless pressure they have put on the Russian strongpoints in the past fortnight indicates that they have adapted to warfare from the air.

Reports brought back to New Delhi by casual visitors to Kabul indicate that student demonstrations continue. Official work in the city remains disturbed and attendance in offices is low.

KARACHI REPORTS SOVIET VIOLATION OF SIKH TEMPLE

BK111726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the sanctity of a gurdwara [Sikh temple] at Kussa in Nangarhar Province has been violated during a Soviet-led operation against the Afghan freedom fighters. The gurdwara was searched and the Sikhs and their families who were taking shelter there were deprived of their valuables.

According to these reports, there is great resentment among the Sikh community and they have lodged a strong protest with the governor against the incident. The Sikh community has also sought the help of the Indian counsel against the violation of the sanctity of their place of worship.

INFORMATION MINISTER DISCUSSES SEIZED GAS GRENADES

WA091214 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 12, (BAKHTAR)--Poison hand grenades made in USA seized on March 25, 1980, from a few counterrevolutionaries near Herat were shown to local and foreign journalists at a press conference held at the Storay Palace last Thursday.

Attended by a large number of local and foreign newsmen and press attaches from a number of embassies in Kabul, the press conference was addressed minister of information and culture, 'Abdulmajid Sarboland, who read the DRA Government statement issued in this connection.

Before reading the statement, the minister dealt briefly with the shameless interventions and aggressions of imperialist circles led by U.S. imperialism, Pakistani militarism and Chinese hegemonist chauvinism in DRA internal affairs, saying the DRA Government has always exposed these for the working people of Afghanistan and world public opinion through mass media.

The press conference held on that day was to disprove items recently broadcast by imperialist circles in Western countries especially the Voice of America as if poison gas had been used against the so-called "mojahedins" in Afghanistan. He told those present they could see the incriminating evidence to find who was responsible for such crimes. Are the imperialists led by U.S. or others directly responsible for these?

Afterwards, chief of security forces, Abdus Samad Azhar, introduced to the newsmen three officers of the armed forces who had played active part in seizing and testing the above material.

Two of those arrested in this connection, Ghulam Sakhi, son of Mohammad Hussein, a resident of Herat and Mehdi Bahram Alinezhad, an Iranian national, were presented to the audience.

The above two answered the questions put by the chief of the security forces as follows:

Question: Ghulam Sakhi, did you watch yourself in the documentary film screened a few moments ago?

Answer: Yes sir.

Question: Did you know that the cases inside the bus contained chemical hand grenades of U.S. manufacture?

Answer: They beat me at night in my home, forcing me to get into my bus after which they pushed their personal effects into it.

Question: Mehdi Bahram Alinezhad, where are you from?

Answer: I am from Iran.

Question: Which part of Iran?

Answer: From Shahreyar precinct, Tehran.

Question: Did you know the cases contained poison hand grenades of U.S. manufacture?

Answer: Yes. They were placed in special places.

Question: These cases were on the same bus boarded by yourself?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Did you watch yourself in the film?

Answer: Yes, I watched myself.

Afterwards, a documentary film was screened over the TV set, showing the bus carrying the hand grenades seized near Herat. Later on, the participating newsmen put their questions to the minister of information and culture about the nature of the poison hand grenades so seized which are given below, together with their answer:

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reporter: Would it be possible for a few hand grenades displayed here to hurt civilians in towns and villages?

Answer: According to the tests carried out by Americans themselves, Thomas Swedinge's work, the tests watched by the audience earlier in the film and explanations furnished by an expert and in accordance with the book "Chemical Warfare in Vietnam", it is possible to reach such a conclusion.

Question: Does there exist any cure for the diseases so caused?

Answer: As far as I know, there does not exist any cure.

The HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR reporter: Would it be possible to use these hand grenades by dropping them from aircraft or using them as mines?

Answer: It is possible, especially by using them as anti-tank and anti-infantry mines or by dropping them from helicopters and aircraft.

West German correspondent: Where are these hand grenades made and what purpose do they serve?

According to Western reports, the Soviets have destroyed many villages in the struggle against the enemies of your government and have even used poison gas. Is that true?

Answer: First of all, I must tell you that the Soviets have not come to Afghanistan for the purpose you just described. There exist in Afghanistan a limited Soviet military contingents to ward off aggressions launched by imperialists, reactionary forces, Pakistani militarist circles and Chinese perverts. They have been invited to come to Afghanistan according to the provisions of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation and Article 51 of UN Charter and not with the aim as defined by you.

West German correspondent: Where are those hand grenades made and what purpose do they serve?

Answer: As you will see from close quarters, these hand grenades have been made in the U.S., the leading power of world imperialism. And these have opened their way into Afghanistan through U.S. agents to poison and eliminate the innocent working people of Afghanistan.

It must have been made clear to you that it is not our Soviet friends who are using these poison hand grenades against the people of Afghanistan. The Soviet people have always been real friends of the people of Afghanistan and they will remain so. It is U.S. imperialism, international as well as regional reaction and the Chinese perverts who resort to such crimes against the noble working people of Afghanistan.

Bulgarian journalist: What would be the effects of these hand grenades on plants, especially food grains?

Answer: As explained by the experts in the documentary film, the effects of this poison is more lethal on humans than on animals and plants. That is, the more complex the organism, the more the effects of these poisons. However, if mixed with foodstuffs, its effects would be highly poisonous.

Radio Afghanistan reporter: Does there exist any defence against CS-517 to neutralize its effects on environment?

Answer: I don't know of any such defence.

The NOVOSTI AGENCY reporter: How correct would it be to say that the sickening symptoms of these materials would be transmitted to children?

Answer: The experts may give you a detailed answer. However, I can simply say this much that the use of poisonous material in Vietnam by U.S. imperialist circles convinced us that such effects could be transmitted to children.

The DRA TV reporter: As seen in the film, the hand grenades CS-517 was used in open air and away from the town. Why was that?

Answer: The reason is clear. As explained, the poison gas is highly dangerous. The test was carried out in the open air inside a glass box to avoid poisoning people and polluting buildings.

The NEW TIMES reporter: What are the main chemical qualities of these materials in the first place? Secondly, why was the test carried out in the open?

Answer: This hand grenade weighs 350 gms with a 66 mm diametre and 120 mm height. It contains 50 gms of protechnical CS material. I earlier explained in answer to the question put by the Radio-TV reporter why was it tested in the open air.

The ADN reporter: How many of these hand grenades have been seized from the counter-revolutionary forces which are now on display before us? And another question, have these hand grenades been used by the counter-revolutionaries in their operations against the armed forces? And if so, what have been the effects thereof? Have they used these in populated areas and on what scale?

Answer: As mentioned in the statement, those agents and bandits have not been able to use these hand grenades because they were wiped out. However, in order to justify its slander, U.S. imperialism had earlier broadcast a fabrication through its propaganda centres as if poison gas had been used by the Soviets against the so-called "mojahedins" in Afghanistan. And therefore, they sent into Afghanistan these hand grenades through their agents but the latter were eliminated before being able to use them. Surely, U.S. imperialism, (the CIA and the Pentagon) possesses large numbers of these hand grenades the tragic scenes created as a result were witnessed in Vietnam. The U.S. may send again some of these to Afghanistan but the security forces and the heroic troops are prepared to intercept them.

At the end of the press conference, Lt. Colonel Gol Aqa, president of the political affairs of the armed forces of DRA read the statement issued by his department.

The minister of information and culture said he hoped the honourable newsmen will convey the crimes and subversive activities of imperialist circles and international reaction to their people and explain their treacherous acts against the revolution and people of Afghanistan and thus appropriately enlighten world public opinion.

NEW TIMES DENIES REPORTS ON BAGRAM AIRPORT INCIDENT

WA091300 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 13, (BAKHTAR)--The fabrication plants belonging to international imperialism have always tried, since the inception of the glorious Sawr Revolution, to disseminate rumours against the national democratic uprising in Afghanistan.

Our noble compatriots remember that radio stations in various imperialist countries ranging from the Voice of America, the BBC and the Deutsche Welle to Beijing and Pakistan radio stations broadcast hundreds and thousands of items about revolution in Afghanistan especially since the inception of its new phase, fabricating false items about the free revolutionary Afghanistan and they continue to fabricate rumours and lies without any regard to journalistic sense of responsibility.

In this connection, the last false rumour has come from radio Peking and radio Pakistan to the effect that a group of mercenary terrorists and saboteurs had attacked Bagram Airport, killing a few Afghan soldiers.

This entirely false report was also disseminated by other propaganda centres in the West.

After contacting the air force authorities, the BAKHTAR reporter repudiates the above myth, saying the DRA Armed Forces in their close collaboration with the party leadership and people within the ranks of the National Fatherland Front are fighting against the enemies in an unbeatable fortification.

The party and people of Afghanistan have come to recognize their enemies and today the DRA is able not only to neutralize the attack of the highwaymen hired by imperialism with national solidarity and backing of friendly countries but also cut off the hand of any aggressor and heroically safeguard its freedom and independence.

At the end, the BAKHTAR reporter decisively refuted once more the fabrication disseminated by Beijing and Pakistan radio stations about the capture of the Bagram Airport, declaring to all the peoples of the world that it has been one of the insidious lies fabricated by black reaction familiar to the honourable and crusading people of our country and the world.

SOVIET-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP PARK BEING BUILT IN KABUL

WA091852 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, April 15, (BAKHTAR)--In order to further consolidate friendship between the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth and the Soviet Komsomol, a memorial friendship park is being built in Kabul to be called the Friendship Park of Afghan and Soviet Youth on a 138-acre plot along the Darulaman Avenue.

Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] and head of the party social organizations before opening the work spoke on the history of friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples saying this friendship has successfully stood the test of time and been further consolidated after the glorious Sawr Revolution especially following its new phase.

He added that friendship between the great Soviet and the brave Afghan peoples has been a valuable legacy of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the land of Soviets which is meanwhile based on the will of the working people of Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

"And this friendship", he declared, "is steadily gaining strength in the interest of the peoples of both countries despite the plots hatched by imperialism led by the U.S., Chinese hegemonistic chauvinism and Pakistani reactionary circles".

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that Lt. Colonel Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA CC and that of RC [Revolutionary Council] Presidium and president of political affairs department of the DRA Armed Forces also spoke on the traditional Afghan-Soviet friendship, saying the construction of this park symbolizes the existing fraternity and friendship between Afghan and Soviet youths and this will once more enrage the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and those of humanity--U.S. world imperialism, Chinese renegades and Pakistani militarist circles, "I am fully convinced," he stated, "the Democratic Organization for Afghan Youth will prove its worth".

The gathering was also addressed by a member of the secretariat of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth, a Komsomol member serving with Soviet Army, director of the youth section of the political affairs department of DRA Armed Forces, dealing with friendship between the peoples of DRA and USSR, emphasising close relations between their youth organizations.

Afterwards, the head of Ayub Khan Maina project supplied the audience with information on the park, followed by planting of saplings by members of both organizations amid joy and revolutionary slogans.

The new park will be provided with a restaurant, a cinema, a children playground, public toilets, a parking lot and other utilities.

To be financed by the Kabul municipality, the park will be enhanced through the joint cooperation of Afghan and Soviet youth.

The saplings planted in the park yesterday were supplied by the department of forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms.

AFGHAN-SOVIET ART EXHIBIT OPENS IN KABUL 12 APR

WA091434 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 13, (BAKHTAR)--An exhibition of paintings by Afghan and Soviet artists was opened at the Kabul University library yesterday by Dr. Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] Politburo and that of the Revolutionary Council, minister of education and president of the Afghan-Soviet friendship society.

Organized on the occasion of marking the 110th birthday anniversary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the first socialist country in the world, the exhibition opening ceremonies were attended by some members of the PDPA CC, a few from RC [Revolutionary Council] and Council of Ministers, the ambassador and staff members of Soviet Embassy, ambassadors and charge d'affaires of friendly countries, members of the Afghan-Soviet friendship society and some Afghan and Soviet artists.

The ceremonies were opened with playing of Afghan and Soviet national anthems. After the Kabul University chancellor welcomed the distinguished audience, minister of higher and vocational education and vice-president of the Afghan-Soviet friendship society in his speech shed light on the existing good relations between the two friendly fraternal countries, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He added that the joint exhibition of Afghan and Soviet artists organized on the occasion of Lenin's 110th birthday anniversary is yet another example of cultural and artistic cooperation between the two countries.

Afterwards, Soviet Ambassador Fikrat Akhmeddzhanovich Taybev in his speech shed light on unseverable friendly ties between Soviet Union and Afghanistan, saying there is no doubt that organizing the painting exhibition of Soviet and Afghan painters will further contribute to the strengthening of friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. "And it is a matter of pleasure that the present exhibition has been arranged on the occasion of marking the 110th birthday anniversary of the world proletariat leader, founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet state, initiator of friendly relations between Soviet Union and Afghanistan and the great friend of the Afghan people, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin", he declared.

After the exhibition was opened by cutting the ribbon, the audience looked around and recorded their impressions in a special book.

Displaying 275 objects ranging from paintings and drawings to sculptures and miniatures, the exhibition has on show works of 200 Afghan artists and those of 75 of their Soviet counterparts. Both, however, reflect the lives of the peoples in the two countries.

The exhibition will be open for two weeks, and each week day between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

NEW TIMES LAUDS DECISIONS OF PARTY PLENUM MEETING

WA091242 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Second Party Plenum Decisions"]

[Text] The Second PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] plenum met at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council on April 13, approving, among other things, the DRA basic principles and the PDPA charter.

It was a constructive meeting indeed because it achieved much in a short time. The DRA basic principles are to serve, on a temporary basis, as the nation's constitution and therefore finalization of such a great task is of tremendous importance to the people.

Besides, the party charter is of vital interest to the PDPA which is the only political party in the country.

As disclosed by the BAKHTAR report, the DRA basic principles contain provisions concerning respect to Islam, national customs and traditions, the people's rights and freedoms and democracy.

The PDPA especially following the victory of the new phase under the able leadership of Babrak Karmal shows a lot of respect to Islam as the religion of 99.99% of the people of Afghanistan. The counterrevolutionaries and world imperialism under the influence of U.S. and regional reaction level all sorts of allegations against DRA without realizing that those at the helm of affairs now are staunch realists, and as such, they never overlook the religion of their people.

Therefore, respect to Islam is a fact based on objective conditions prevailing in the country and not something to be exploited for propaganda purposes.

Also a wise leadership in any country does not indulge in any act that may be detrimental to the prevailing customs and traditions. But a progressive leadership does one thing more. It distinguishes between the useful and the harmful ones, encouraging the former and discouraging the latter through persuasion based on logical reasoning.

It was about time that the department of culture at the Ministry of Information and Culture made preparations to publish a book, amply illustrated but in very simple language, on customs and traditions prevailing in the country to guide the public as to which one is useful and be enhanced and which one is harmful and be discarded.

The people's rights and freedoms have been spurned in this country for centuries under despots who, from time to time, wiped the people like dust on their boots.

With the victory of the glorious Sawr Revolution, the people felt deep down in their hearts a sparkle of hope so that the entire population may enjoy ample democratic rights and freedoms.

However, the revolution was sidetracked from its right course by Hafizollah Amin, a 7-headed dragon who thirsted for blood. During his reign of terror which fortunately did not last longer than 95 days, Afghanistan lost so many distinguished engineers, doctors, writers, artists, etc. that it will take it decades to replace.

Luckily the new phase has brought us, after three and a half months, the present provisions which will be evidently elaborated upon in due course. Now it is up to the rank and file to use their rights and freedoms judiciously and join forces with their progressive party and government to establish peace and tranquility throughout the country as no rights and freedoms could be adequately exercized without peace.

It is gratifying to see that the second plenum of the PDPA CC has approved the PDPA charter and adopted a number of other important decisions which may have profound and radical effect on the life of the people of Afghanistan.

We are sure that the noble people of Afghanistan will further consolidate their unity and solidarity with the party and Government of DRA and allow no reactionary forces to sow the seeds of discord among them.

With the strong support given by the people our party and government will succeed in fighting and wiping out the enemies of Sawr Revolution and ensuring peace and progress, prosperity and welfare in Afghanistan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

WA091214 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 12, (BAKHTAR)--According to the DRA Council of Ministers Secretariat, following appointments have been made after approval of the council and endorsement of the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister:

At the Revolutionary Council and Prime Ministry:

Abdur Rashid Wasiq as chef de cabinet at the Revolutionary Council,

Sulieman Layeq as president of the Afghan Academy of Sciences and Shah Wali Mangal as vice president (administration) cartography and geodesy.

At the Ministry of Information and Culture:

Dr. Sayed Mohammad Haider Masoud as deputy minister (information),

Ghulam Sarwar Yuresh, as president of publications,

Abdul Qader Mal as president of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY,

Latif Nazemi as president of radio Afghanistan (broadcasting),

Mohammad Ewaz Nabizada as president of the government printing press,

Ahmad Shah Behmanish as president of the Kushaniv study centre, archeology and museums,

Abdul Samad Weisa as president (administration),

Eng. Sayed Naim as president of Radio-TV (technical),

Mohammad Seddiq Rahpo as editor-in-chief of the HAQIQAT-E-ENQELABE-E SAWR,

Abdullah Bakhtany as editor-in-chief of HEYWAD.

Mohamnad Zaman Momand as editor-in-chief of ANIS,

Abdullah Shadan as president of TV station,

Mohammad Azam Rahnaward Zaryab as president of culture and the arts,

Abdul Khaleq Alil as president of Afghan films,

Mohammad Anwar Nomyalai as president of the Bayhaqi book publication and importation institute,

Mashoor Jamal as president of the Afghan music,

Hedayatullah as president (administration) Radio-TV,

Mohammad Azim Lemar as president of publications,

Daoud Kawyan as vice-president (domestic news) BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY,

Abdul Quddoos Lemar as vice-president (foreign news) BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY,

Mohammad Akbar Kargar, as vice-president (broadcasting) radio Afghanistan,

Eng. Abdul Qader Ghafoori as vice-president (technical) government printing press,

Mohammad Hashim Fakiryar, vice-president (administration) government printing press.

Abdul Aziz Fakiri, vice president (administration) and Mohammad Yusuf Daro, vice president (technical) Radio-TV,

At the Ministry of Commerce:

Ghulam Sarwar, vice president of the chamber of commerce and industries, and Mirza Alam Hamidi as president of handicraft promotion institute.

At the Ministry of Planning Affairs:

Assadullah Kawesh as president of social services,

Rahmatullah Akhgar as president (administration), and Ahmad Faheem Maroofi as president of planning preparation and coordination.

At the Ministry of Justice:

Ruhul Amin as president of research and studies, attorney general's office, Mahmoud Ghafoori and Gul Rasul as members of the above and Fazl Haq, member of government cases office.

Out of the 37 appointments, 29 are party members and eight non-party men.

UZBEK LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, CULTURE PROMOTED

WA091215 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, April 13, (BAKHTAR)--To revive and flourish the Uzbek language, literature and culture, a poetry symposium was held by some distinguished Uzbek poets of Afghanistan presided over by president of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, Suleiman Layeq at the Mahmoud Tarzi Hall of the Radio-TV Club last Wednesday.

Organised at the initiative of the Cultural Committee of the Uzbeks of Afghanistan with the cooperation of the cultural organisations serving development of Uzbeki language, the symposium was attended by some members of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar, some poets, men of letters, art enthusiasts and intelligentsia.

Following recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and playing of the national anthem, president of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan welcoming the poets, scholars and enthusiasts to the symposium said by realisation of the aspirations of the revolution, languages of all nationalities and tribes in Afghanistan will be flourished in the near future and inspite of creating a common and single language among the peoples of the country would enrich the world cultural heritage, among others the language and poems of the fraternal Uzbek people will also flourish. A number of Uzbek poets read their revolutionary poems followed by a few of their Dari and Pashto counterparts whose compositions were enthusiastically welcomed by the audience.

The symposium ended with a concert by the Radio-TV Uzbek art troupe.

HINDU, SIKH RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES MARKED

Karmal Sends Congratulations

WA091931 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 15, (BAKHTAR)--Congratulations and sincere wishes of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister, leading members of the DRA party and government were conveyed yesterday by information and culture minister to Hindu and Sikh compatriots on the occasion of "Weisak" at a grand ceremony held at Pir Ratan Nath Temple, Kabul.

The grand ceremony held by Kabul Hindus and Sikhs was attended by 'Abdulmajid Sarboland, minister of information and culture, Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce, some party cadres, high-ranking officials, Indian ambassador and a large number of Hindus and Sikhs.

A Hindu welcomed the audience to the ceremony marking "Weisak", the religious festival of Sikhs and Hindus. He said "we are happy that this year this auspicious day is being marked under favourable conditions when our country has undergone profound changes creating a sense of freedom, security and tranquility after the grip of Amin's bloody band was loosened on the throats of our working people".

Afterward, Majid Sarboland, conveyed the congratulations and sincere wishes of leading members of the party and government to all Sikhs and Hindus on the occasion of "Weisak". He said the PDPA and DRA Government, after the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, have supported all democratic freedoms of various fraternal nationalities, religions and faiths and all those who are defending national honour, independence and sovereignty of their sacred land.

The Indian ambassador, Jaskaran Singh Teja, spoke on amicable relations between India and Afghanistan, expressing appreciation for equality and justice among various nationalities and tribes living in Afghanistan.

The congratulatory message of Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth were also read on the occasion by a member of the organisation.

Officials Attend Ceremonies

WA091500 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 16, (BAKHTAR)--The "Weisak" ceremonies were held yesterday at a Hindu temple at Shor Bazar.

The ceremony was attended by Lt. Col Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], of RC [Revolutionary Council] Presidium and president of the political affairs department of the armed forces of Afghanistan; 'Abdossamad Azhar, member of the RC and chief of security forces; the Kabul mayor; some high-ranking government officials; Indian Ambassador Jaskaran Singh Teja and large number of Hindus and Sikhs.

Lt. Col. Gol Aqa speaking on the objectives of the new phase of Sawr Revolution concerning among various strata he said "with the victory of the new phase, the way has been paved for unpurturbed solidarity among all working strata without religious discrimination as all of them enjoy equal rights even under the revolutionary conditions in Afghanistan."

Similarly, the Kabul mayor on behalf of Kabul citizens congratulated the Hindus and Sikhs on the occasion of the 281st anniversary of Weisak.

Later, the Indian ambassador, president of domestic trade at the Commerce Ministry and a number of Hindus spoke on this occasion.

Also good wishes message sent by the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth was read out by a member of that organisation.

PASHTUNS ASK PAKISTAN TO CEASE THREATENING DRA

WA091415 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 16, (BAKHTAR)--The Pashtuns from free tribes have recently passed a resolution at a tribal "jirga" saying that lately representatives of various imperialist countries have visited the so-called "Afghan refugee camps" after coming to the tribal areas from Pakistan. Should they love Islam so much, why don't they visit the camps of 4 million Palestinians? Why haven't they gone to Jerusalem occupied by Israel? This shows that they are after their colonialist designs, using the so-called "Afghanistan issue" as a pretext "to embroil us in a war".

The resolution goes on: "We are sure that the arrival here of representatives of such countries to have talks with the fugitives against the Afghan Government cannot deceive us".

The resolution states there is no question of war between Moslems and non-Moslems. "On the contrary, the U.S. and Britain want to wage war here and with the participation of Pakistani rulers, change our territory into an inferno".

The resolution addressing the Pashtuns says the Pakistani military dictatorship and its allies are fast making war preparations in our territory. "And should we keep silent and overlook their actions, there will soon be war inside our house".

The resolution draws the attention of all Pakistani Moslems, civilians and military alike, to this danger, asking them not to dig fortifications or build bases on Pashtun territory nor should they convert their land into a spring-board for thieves. They emphasized that Pakistanis should also end arms shipments there and cease to threaten Afghanistan and Soviet Union from the Pashtun territory.

AGENTS OF IMPERIALISM DENOUNCED AT MEETINGS IN BALKH

WA091314 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Provinces, April 17, (BAKHTAR)--Scholars, clergy, members of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth, teachers, students and other workers from Char Bulaq, Balkh Province in a function held yesterday condemned the treacherous acts of the agents of U.S. imperialism in collaboration with Chinese chauvinism, Pakistani militarism, Egyptian and Israeli reaction against the DRA revolutionary government.

Following recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran and playing of the national anthem, secretary to the provincial committee and Balkh governor spoke on the lofty objectives of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution and its backing by the people.

Two residents of Char Bulaq said they would maintain the gains of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

According to another report, secretary of the provincial committee, governor and commander of Nimruz armed forces attended a function held yesterday by the working people of Kang.

The function was addressed by some speakers who dealt on triumphant December 27 uprising which saved the suffering people from the oppression of blood-thirsty Hafizollah Amin and his clique, safeguarding the territorial integrity and national independence of DRA.

At the end, a number of local elders and workers condemning the treacherous and inhumane acts of imperialism and reactionary circles against the DRA revolutionary and progressive government, expressed readiness to safeguard the gains of the glorious Sawr Revolution and elimination of its enemies.

PRESIDENT ZIA RETURNS FROM TITO FUNERAL, MAKES STATEMENT

BK111403 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman, back home from Belgrade, has said all the world leaders he met in the Yugoslav capital were of the opinion that the world was now passing through a crisis calling for an immediate solution. Talking to newsmen on return to Dacca today after attending the funeral of President Tito, he said the world leaders expressed the apprehension [words indistinct] more dangerous and explosive unless there was an immediate solution to various problems. He said the leaders he met in Belgrade have expressed identity of views with Bangladesh on an immediate solution to the problems confronting the world.

Identifying the root of the world crisis at the problems in west Asia, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, President Zia said that during his short stay in Belgrade he had met a number of heads of state and governments and held discussions with them on the world situation, beside bilateral matters. The leaders he met in Belgrade included Yugoslav President Lazar Kolisevski, Chairman Hua Guofeng of China, Vice President Mondale of the United States, Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, Romanian President Ceausescu, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan and others. Replying to a question, President Zia said the Afghan crisis also came up for discussion during his meeting with the Chinese leader, the American vice president and other leaders.

Paying homage to President Tito, President Zia said 121 countries were represented at the funeral in Belgrade. Most of the countries were represented by the heads of states of governments. The gathering is a proof how popular President Tito was (among the) countries of the world.

Later, elaborating on President Zia's meeting with world leaders, Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq said the new leadership of Yugoslavia, in pursuance of Marshal Tito's ideals, is determined to continue its efforts for the maintenance of world peace and stability and to cooperate fully with Bangladesh. He said the later President Marshal Tito had expressed the desire that Yugoslav relations with Bangladesh should be further strengthened in the years to come.

Prof Shamsul Haq said during President Zia's talks with Chairman Hua Guofeng, the Chinese leader extended an invitation to President Zia to visit China which he said is an indication of our growing friendship with that country. The foreign minister added that the role of Bangladesh in the Security Council has been appreciated throughout the world. He said, as a result of President Zia's visit, Bangladesh's relations with its neighbors [words indistinct] will strengthen further.

Further Details

For Dacca radio reportage on President Ziaur Rahman's meetings with Hua Guofeng, Ziaul Haq and other world leaders while attending the funeral of Josip Broz Tito, see the Yugoslavia section of the 9 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

LIBYAN EMBASSY CONVERTED INTO 'PEOPLE'S BUREAU'

BK121648 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Libyan Embassy in Dacca has been converted into a People's Bureau. Speaking at a news conference in Dacca today, outgoing Libyan Ambassador 'Umar al-Ghadamisi said that the decision of changing the embassy into a bureau has been taken in accordance with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's policy of democracy and the establishment of people's authority.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH LEADERS IN BELGRADE

BK101702 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 10 May 80

[Spotlight program: Interview with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Harish Awasthi, All-India Radio special correspondent, 9 May during Mrs Gandhi's flight home from Belgrade--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have had a lot of meetings with the nonaligned leaders in Belgrade. Do you think the post-Tito situation was discussed in the nonaligned world there?

[Answer] Well, you see, there is no doubt that Tito's going is a loss to the nonaligned world and I would say to the world as a whole and the others as well. But most of the discussions didn't have much to do with nonalignment. They had to do with the current problems of the world and the crises which are of such great concern to all countries.

[Question] Did any proposal emerge on the nonaligned initiative to resolve the Afghanistan crisis among your discussions with the nonaligned leaders?

[Answer] Well, this was mentioned by some people. But you know our view and our view was shared by the majority of the people with whom I talked (?first) and unless we are clear about a solution, there is not much point in just having a general discussion in the conference of that kind. And today, a lot of people are making efforts to find a way out. And this, our going to Belgrade, although it was a very sad occasion for all of us and especially for those of us like myself who had a close family friendship with President Tito. But the occasion did give us the opportunity of meeting a lot of people which is extremely useful in today's changing world.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, you had a meeting with President Brezhnev, I think the first in about 4 year's time. Do you think there is any softening of their attitude toward Afghanistan?

[Answer] (?When) they said quite clearly that, he said quite clearly, that he did want a situation created whereby the Soviet troops could withdraw, they are not happy about having their troops there, and [words indistinct] noninterference in Afghanistan.

[Question] And you also had a meeting with Chairman Hua of China. And, I think that is the first meeting ever at that level between the two countries after the Nehru-Chou discussions in the late 50's. Do you think there is any certain change in the Chinese attitudes toward us and toward the world situation as a whole?

[Answer] The change has been obvious for a long time ever since we first, when I took the initiative to break down the barrier of hostility and we had an exchange of ambassadors and we had talks on trade and other matters. So that, in essential, is the change. Now the chairman expressed his great desire for friendship with India and for better relationship and he also felt that the nonaligned movement should be strengthened and we should keep to our ideas on nonalignment. By the way, even Mr Brezhnev also spoke about nonalignment.

[Question] Do you think that there is a change in their attitude toward the nonaligned movement? They are saying that there should be a change and now I suppose their being the super powers. [sentence as heard]

[Answer] It is difficult to say because the Soviet Union has supported nonalignment before. And I mean China didn't have much occasion to speak on that particular issue. I don't know what their views were.

[Question] And Madam, you also had meetings with Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and the British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and apparently, some discussions did take place on the world economic situation particularly oil and the worsening economic situation.

[Answer] But nothing really specific emerged. The discussions were more of a general nature--Pakistan. And I put to them what India's problems were, and Chancellor Schmidt countered with Germany's and the problems of the West because of the rising prices of oil and so on.

[Question] Apparently they are not as much affected by the crisis as we are?

[Answer] Obviously, we are more affected because we can less afford it. But otherwise it is disrupting their economy also.

[Question] Thank you very much.

DELHI CARRIES COMMENTARY ON CARTER NUCLEAR FUEL DECISION

BK100242 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 9 May 80

[Commentary by L.K. Sharma, special correspondent of the TIMES OF INDIA]

[Text] India's Tarapur nuclear powerplant, starved of fuel for the past 2 years, can look forward to better days. President Carter's intervention should insure that the first of the two pending consignments of 16.8 tons each of enriched uranium reaches Tarapur before winter. Mr Carter's decision to authorize fuel supplies reflects some willingness of the United States to see reason. India's plea all through the long delay that exposed our nuclear power program to grave danger has been that the U.S. should meet its contractual obligation and maintain regular supplies. Whatever be the decision by the NRC [Nuclear Regulatory Commission], Mr Carter will issue an executive order authorizing the first consignment. The presidential decision can then be vetoed only by a two-thirds majority of the U.S. Congress. One hopes that this major initiative taken by President Carter will not be frustrated.

The U.S. President's decision has come as a surprise since India did not make any compromising gesture despite consistent pressure from the United States that India should accept full scope safeguards for all its nuclear facilities. In fact, as was expected, the new government of Mrs Gandhi ended all ambivalence about India's stand and went so far as to declare that, if necessary, peaceful nuclear explosions would be resumed. Lest patience be mistaken as weakness, India also made it clear that failure of assured fuel supplies for Tarapur would compel India to free itself from other clauses of the contract and to pull the Tarapur station out of safeguards.

A corollary to the breach of contract by the United States would have been an open option for India to get fuel supplies from other sources and to reprocess the fuel used at Tarapur which has been piling up because of the U.S. indecision. President Carter's decision to expedite fuel supplies to India shows a fresh thinking in the U.S. administration on problems of nuclear nonproliferation. Not only did the U.S. spokesman announce the presidential decision to authorize the first consignment, he also said that the government was recommending to the NRC to consider the application for the second consignment favorably. He also hinted that India could go ahead and ask for more, though earlier this seemed futile under the new legislation. Of course, no radical policy changes can be expected when the presidential election campaign is in full swing.

In the context of India-American ties, even the slight shift removes a major irritant in the bilateral relations. The policy shift may, however, gain greater significance in the context of the growing worldwide criticism of the ambiguous nuclear morality preached by the United States. At the recent conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, developing as well as developed countries raised the issue of assured fuel supplies in a big way. It was clear that even the countries which had accepted full scope safeguards, which India considers discriminatory, were finding it hard to acquire the contracted supplies of nuclear equipment and fuel.

The indignation of the receiver countries apart, it has become progressively clear that the United States finds it difficult to impose its will on its friends and allies who are not prepared to follow the path of nuclear renunciation to the limited extent of shutting off the supplies for the nuclear have nots. Then came the final report of the international nuclear fuel cycle evaluation, a study organized on the U.S. initiative. It knocked down the very basis of the U.S. premise that breeder reactors would substantially add tothe danger of proliferation. This has strengthened the position of the European countries who are also dependent on the U.S. shipments of nuclear fuel.

Mr Carter's decision, if it leads to the supply of the two pending consignments of fuel for Tarapur, can only provide a breather for the atomic energy department which will still have to find some way of getting guaranteed fuel supplies. The two consignments will see the plant through 2 years of its operation. If the power generation is suppressed, as is being done now, these 2 years could be stretched to three. This period is more than adequate for the department to come up with the alternative mixed oxide fuel since considerable work on it has already been done. That alone will free Tarapur from its dependence on foreign sources of supplies.

India is considering whether it should go in for a uranium enrichment facility. Such a plant was proposed initially, but on cost considerations it could not be undertaken. Tarapur is the only plant which requires enriched uranium since all others are based on natural uranium. In fact, Tarapur did not fit into the general route of the atomic power development program that was chalked out under the leadership of Dr Homi Bhabha. Dr Bhabha had agreed to have this turnkey project only with a view to demonstrating the benefits of nuclear power. Its running, of course, has given useful experience to Indian engineers. The route that Bhabha chose still remains valid. It planned for the use of the existing limited quantity of natural uranium to install thermal reactors of the heavy water type. In the second stage the plutonium produced in these will be used to feed fast breeder reactors which will in turn use the depleted uranium acquired from the fuel discharged from the heavy water reactors and thorium of which we have vast reserves. This seems to be the most efficient use of the indigenously available fuel.

Troubles of Tarapur apart, the development of the first stage powerplant could not progress as per schedule. Today we are able to build a nuclear power reactor with import contents being as low as 15 percent. The path of self-reliance does not run smooth and a price has to be paid in terms of costs and time (?overruns). The setback can be attributed to other reasons such as delayed decisions [word indistinct] by foreign suppliers and the withdrawal of foreign assistance following the peaceful nuclear explosion.

The cumulative result is that the share of nuclear power in the total generation has marginally come down over the years and now is just about two percent. In fact, the total installed capacity of nuclear powerplants is 600 megawatts, just one-fifth of the original target. Beside two units of Tarapur, only one unit of the Rajasthan project is operating today.

The nonavailability of heavy water has delayed the commissioning of the second unit of the Rajasthan project. Tarapur's hand to mouth or rather [word indistinct] to reactor existence ought to have driven a lesson home. India cannot afford to slacken its efforts for gaining self-reliance in this sophisticated field. An assurance about another consignment of fuel should not lead to complacency. The effort in the nuclear field must be stepped up to maintain the early lead in this field that India had acquired among the developing countries. In the context of the present energy crisis, India cannot afford the stagnation in the growth of nuclear power.

GOVERNMENT TELLS EMBASSY IN QATAR TO PROTECT INDIANS

BK091122 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The government has asked the charge d'affairs of the Indian Embassy in Qatar to take immediate steps to safeguard the interest of the Indian immigrants subject to the rules and regulations of the Qatar Government.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said in New Delhi that while fuller details are still awaited, press reports have referred to the arrest of about 280 Indian immigrants in that country. He said: The Qatar Government has been enforcing immigration rules with great strictness to stop the entry of workers not directly sponsored by the government or any government agency.

SUPREME COURT STRIKES DOWN CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT ACT

BK091603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Supreme Court today struck down Section 55 of the constitution 42d amendment act which amended Article 31C of the constitution and gave unlimited powers to Parliament to amend the constitution. It said the change made by the act is beyond the amending power of Parliament and was void because it removed all limitations on the powers of Parliament to amend the constitution in a way as to destroy its basic or essential features or basic structure. The court also declared as void section 4 of the amendment act which gave primacy to directive principles of state policy over fundamental rights. The court held that Section 4 was void because it damages the basic or essential features of the constitution and destroys its basic structure by totally excluding challenge in a court of law on the ground that a law was void because it curtailed or took away fundamental rights.

Disposing of a batch of writ petitions, Chief Justice Chandrachud, Justice Gupta, Justice Untwalia and Justice Kailasan said fuller reasons for the decision will follow later and then the writ petitions will be considered on the other points involving them. Justice Bhagwati, the fifth judge, withheld his final view as he said the question is of grave and momentous consequence and he would not like to pass a final order without a reason judgment.

ONGC CHAIRMAN REVEALS OIL EXPLORATION PLAN

BK121020 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Offshore drilling operations are fast progressing in various parts of the country to achieve the production target of 12 million tons of crude by 1982. Chairman of ONGC [Oil and Natural Gas Commission], Mr Venugopal, said that drilling of four wells in the Bombay high area has just been completed. Another four wells will be (?docked) soon. Drilling operations in the Kasaragod area is nearing completion. Drilling of a well in east Port Blair is also nearing completion. The ONGC chief said the systematic seismic survey of India's Continental Shelf will be completed next month. The survey will cover 12,000 kms to assess the offshore oil potential.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Assam Leaders on Negotiation

BK130744 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Leaders of the Assam agitation have said they are always prepared to hold negotiations with the prime minister or any representative of the center to find a solution to the foreign nationals issue. In a statement in Gauhati last evening, they said no meaningful talks can, however, be held unless the government withdraws what they called the repressive measures and revokes the preventive detention ordinance. They said the current agitation is only directed to the foreigners and not against any religious or linguistic groups.

Opposition on Government's Assam Policy

BK120850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu has said that the integrity of the country will be in danger if non-Assamese in Assam and non-Bengalis in West Bengal were to be treated as foreigners. Addressing meeting at Jaleswar and (Nilagai), Mr Basu reiterated the charge that there was a foreign hand behind the Assam agitation. He blamed both the Janata and Congress-I governments for not handling Assam question properly.

Sharad Chandra Sinha, the leader of the Congress-U legislature party of Assam, has alleged that the situation in Assam has been drifting because of what he called the government's inaction and apathy. In a similar statement, deputy leader of the Janata legislature party in Assam Dulal Barooah said Mrs Gandhi's recent statements on the Assam situation have no relevance to the basic issues at stake.

Manipur Curfews Relaxed

BK121615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] In Manipur, the round-the-clock curfew in Teletatti area of Imphal was relaxed today after 14 days with the gradual improvement in the situation. The curfew in the area will not remain in force from 2000 to 0400. The curfew in the greater Imphal areas was further relaxed for an hour and will remain in force from 1900 to 0400. A 24-hour curfew, however, will remain in force in (Tangal Bazaar) area as a precautionary measure.

Meanwhile, hundreds of girls and women joined a procession today at Imphal in support of the students' demand for deportation of foreign nations from Manipur. A youth and students coordi. tion committee has been formed with students and youths from different political parties and voluntary organizations to help restore normalcy and harmony in the state. A spokesman of the committee said that they will support for deportation of foreign nations, but would see that genuine Indian citizens are not harassed.

Police Clashes in Tripura

BK121617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to agency reports 11 people were injured when police made a lathi charge and burst teargas shells to disperse a violent mob at the subdivisional town of Dharmanagar in Tripura. The incident occurred during a 12-hour strike in the state. The call to observe the strike was given by the state unit of the Congress-I alleging the state government's inability to save and protect the non-tribals. Fourteen policemen are also reported to have been injured as a result of brickbatting by the mob.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK121547 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] All 40 member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization will attend the 11th formal session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference beginning in Islamabad on Saturday [17 May]. The session will be inaugurated by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Before the session a meeting of the Jerusalem committee [of the Islamic Conference] will be held in the morning.

The radio Pakistan representative has learned that the interim agenda prepared for the session includes the situation arising out of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the Palestine issue, the crisis created because of the hostages issue between Iran and the United States, and consideration of all other major political events that endanger the security of Islamic countries. The 90-point draft of the agenda also includes the world economic situation and its impact on the Islamic world and matters related to the promotion of social, economic and cultural cooperation among member countries.

Meanwhile, foreign ministers and officials of the member countries have started arriving in Islamabad. Niger Foreign Minister Daouda Diallo arrived in Islamabad this morning.

It is expected that Iranian Foreign Minister adeq Qotbzadeh and Guinea's Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure will arrive tomorrow.

It is expected that the secretary general of the Algerian Foreign Ministry and leader of Algerian delegation Mr (Mohammad Saleh Tanwari) will also arrive in Islamabad tomorrow.

Representatives of Bangladesh, Cameroon, Libya, Maldives, Uganda and Guinea have already arrived to attend the official-level session on coming Thursday. Personnel of the Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization including three assistant secretaries general have also arrived and have set up an office in Islamabad. It is expected that Mr Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the organization, who is touring various Arab countries regarding the conference, will arrive in Islamabad on Wednesday.

Further Details

BK130623 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] More representatives have reached Islamabad to attend the official session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The meeting of officials will commence in Islamabad tomorrow morning and will continue for 2 days.

Representatives arriving today were from Malaysia, Algeria, the Yemen Arab Republic, Maldives, Syria, Libya, Indonesia, the Turkish State of Cyprus, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Uganda, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Turkey. Members of the staff of the Islamic Organization Secretariat have also reached Islamabad. Representatives of the international Islamic news agency have also arrived to send dispatches on the conference.

Meanwhile, Corps Commander Lt Gen Jehandad Khan, who is in charge of the organizing committee, this morning inspected the conference site, airport and various hotels where lodging arrangements have been made for the representatives.

OMAN'S DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES IN RAWALPINDI

BK130458 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Oman's Deputy Prime Minister Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, who is in charge of security and defense affairs, has arrived in Rawalpindi. He was welcomed by Defense Minister Mir 'Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur on arrival at the airport.

Hold Talks With Defense Minister

BK130816 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister of Oman Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, who is also in charge of security and defense affairs, called on Defense Minister Mir 'Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur in Rawalpindi this morning. He stayed with Talpur for some time and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

Sa'id Fahar ibn Taymur also had a meeting with Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Chairman Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan in Rawalpindi this morning. Later, along with members of his delegation, he attended a meeting with senior officers of the joint staff headquarters.

BANGLADESH SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK130434 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh Minister for Agriculture and Forests Nurul Islam arrived in Islamabad today on a 5-day visit to Pakistan as a special presidential envoy. He told newsmen that he has brought a special message from President Ziaur Rahman for Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He said he is particularly looking for Pakistan's cooperation in growing more and more wheat and cotton in Bangladesh, and will discuss with Pakistan officials the exchange of expertise in these fields.

Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture Rear Adm Mohammad Fazal Janjua said Pakistan would be glad to extend all possible cooperation to Bangladesh in its efforts to boose its agricultural production.

FOREIGN SECRETARY LAUDS INDO-PAKISTANI TIES

BK130436 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The process of normalization of relations between India and Pakistan would continue to progress within the framework of the Simla Agreement. This was stated by Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz at a dinner he hosted in honor of outgoing Indian Ambassador K.S. Bajpai in Islamabad last night.

The foreign secretary referred to developments which had brought about a positive transformation in Indo-Pakistan relations. He said the adviser on foreign affairs is expected to visit India in the near future to continue the dialogue which started after the visit to Pakistan of the special emissary of the Indian prime minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, and Foreign Secretary Sathe.

The Indian ambassador, in his reply, said it was heartening that both sides have spoken to each other in an even tone. He said on the whole the potential of development of relations has been well realized and these relations would further improve.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS LATEST AFGHAN REFUGEE FIGURES

WA131815 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 3 May 80 p 4

[Text] Geneva, 2 May--There are now 736,707 Afghan refugees in Pakistan, according to figures released here Thursday by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). The report, based on the latest information provided by the Pakistan Government, said 578,080 refugees were in Northwest Frontier Province, 128,450 in Baluchistan and the rest in other northern areas of the country.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE FORMED IN PESHAWAR 11 MAY

WA121858 London REUTER in English 1804 GMT 12 May 80

[By Michael Fathers]

[Excerpts] Islamabad, Pakistan, May 12, REUTER--Nearly 1,000 representatives of Afghan tribes, cities and provinces opposed to their country's Soviet-backed government have agreed to form a national council as the basis for a government-in-exile. Diplomats in Pakistan who monitor events in Afghanistan said the decision, made at a meeting in Peshawar yesterday, was the first significant political challenge to Afghanistan's leaders since a Moscow-backed government came to power in a military coup in April, 1978.

A spokesman for the organizers said the meeting was the seventh Loya Jirga, or Grand Council, in Afghanistan's recorded history. It was organized by emigres outside the seven recognized insurgent groups, most of which are Islamic fundamentalist and which claim to lead and control the rebellion against the Kabul government. All regions of Afghanistan were represented at the meeting, the spokesman said. The meeting, he added, agreed to set up an Islamic revolutionary national council of just more than 100 members which could elect an executive committee with the status of a government-in-exile.

The spokesman for the organizers said it took two months to organize the jirga and that the delegates included 35 former members of parliament. The Loya Jirga was held under the chairmanship of a former Afghan judge, Mohammad Babrakzai, and took place in the grounds of a large compound near Peshawar's sports stadium. The representatives continued the process today of electing members to the revolutionary council from which the senior leadership in exile will be appointed, the spokesman said.

HUNDREDS ARRESTED IN PAKISTAN-CONTROLLED KASHMIR

OW092006 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 9 (AFP)--Several hundred people have been arrested in the Pakistan-controlled sector of Kashmir after government employees on strike clashed with police, opposition figures to the Kashmir government said today. Former Kashmir President Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan said that 18,000 temporary civil servants have been on strike since May 5 to obtain pay raises and benefits granted in the rest of Pakistan. The government dissolved their unions after they demonstrated in the streets.

Police used clubs and tear gas in clashes with demonstrators on May 7 in three or four cities, including the Kashmir capital Muzaffarabad, Sardar Qayyum said. He affirmed that at least 40 were arrested. Pakistan's censored newspapers have not mentioned this labour trouble. The All-Pakistan Jammu and Kashmir Moslem conference sent a telegram to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq threatening to come to the defence of the civil servants unless he intervened. The conference is a moderate conservative party with a sizable following in Kashmir. The part of Kashmir controlled by Pakistan is a theoretically independent state associated with Pakistan.

NEPAL

PARTYLESS SYSTEM LEADING IN NATIONAL REFERENDUM

BK121440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1433 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Katmandu, 12 May (AFP)--The partyless panchayat is leading by more than 300,000 votes against the multiparty system in the national referendum just held to decide on Nepal's future form of government, official sources said today. This is based on the results that have come from nearly four fifths of Nepal's total 75 administrative districts spread over 14 zones. The remaining results are expected to reach here by late this evening and the National Election Commission will then officially announce the final verdict tomorrow.

Although the panchayat lost in the three major cities of the Katmandu Valley, nonetheless it got over 50,000 votes against those in favour of a multiparty system from the hilly districts of the Bagamati zone (Katmandu).

The multiparty front was victorious in the Saptari, Morang, Sunsarin Rautahat, Sarlahi Rupendehi, Palpa and Bardia districts. However the margin of votes was very slim, and apparently could not make up for the heavy losses in the hill districts.

The official source indicated that the partyless polity has drawn approximately 58 percent of the votes so far in these announced districts.

Rigging in Referendum Alleged

BK091023 Hong Kong AFP in English 0635 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Katmandu, 9 May (AFP)--Mr Bhadra Kali Mishra, former minister and one of the senior most leaders of the outlawed Nepali Congress, has alleged that there has been "widespread rigging" of votes in the referendum in many parts of the country and especially in Janakpur zone.

Addressing a press conference today, Mr Mishra, who returned to Nepal after six years of self exile in India, said "the people were denied their rights to exercise their votes overwhelmingly in favour of the multi-party system in direct contravention of King Birendra's assurance of a "free, fair and impartial" referendum.

He said on the day of the referendum (May 2) more than 20 percent of the voters were arrested and sent to jail in Janakpur district alone. "At least sixteen others were arrested on last Tuesday under the security act," Mr Mishra added. He also made allegation that the partyless panchayat leaders indulged in "mass loot, murder, arson and violence under the patronage and protection of the government to overawe the voters".

Mr Mishra however expressed his confidence that despite the rigging and the terrorization of the local people "the multi-party camp will win the referendum. Democracy has unveiled now in the country and this cannot be stopped" he continued.

"If the partyless panchayat camp wins the referendum through manipulation the people would not accept it" Mr Mishra warned. He said "in 55 polling booths in Janakpur district, 240 kilometres (144 miles) south east of Katmandu, votes have been rigged".

He also called for the formation of a coalition government representing different shades of political opinion, and said that the country's future constitution should be drafted by an "elected assembly".

Meanwhile, the National Election Commission (NEC) has announced this morning the counting of votes from 0800 hours local time (0220 GMT) on Sunday in all 75 districts of the country. The NEC also revealed that altogether 4,727,305 adult voters participated in the national referendum of the total 7,155,438 elibible voters, which represents a 66 percent turnout. The result of the referendum is expected to be announced on Monday (May 12).

SRI LANKA

COLOMBO PAPER SCORES U.S. RESCUE MISSION IN IRAN

BK101155 Colombo SUN in English 28 Apr 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Jimmy's Whodunit"]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter of the USA evidently realised that doing an "Entebbe" in Tehran was not a peanut operation even for his supercommandos. He has only gained the wrath of the independent world, the ridicule of his arch rivals and veiled sympathies from his own allies. The secret mission turned out to be Carter's biggest flop.

Of course the United States did not lose time in reacting with unbridled nonchalance by claiming that the operation was launched under its inherent right of self-defence and on humanitarian grounds. It is up to the international community to evaluate the credibility of these statements.

The abortive mission has put a new lamentable perspective about America's own leadership and its ability to act with restraint in dealing with crises as well as provide defensive security to its own allies.

The military action that Carter opted for and failed should necessarily perturb Western Europe which agreed a few days ago to comply with his request to place sanctions on Iran.

Their initial reaction quite understandably is to be on Carter's side in order to avert a serious international crisis. But they could not be happy at all about the unilateral action taken by the USA that has virtually brought South Asia to the brink of catastrophe.

One similar reason why the allies agreed to support the U.S. in its Iran offensive with sanctions was to prevent Carter from opting for dangerous military alternatives. Now he has almost messed up his copybook with this foolhardy misadventure. Even if gamble worked out fine the blacklash from it would have been severe.

The mission's failure itself is a blotch on the ego and the efficiency of the Pentagon strategists.

The Iranians who were generally vilified with allegations of unconscienable political blackmail now hold all the aces in the hostage crisis. The ayatollah remains as cool as ever and chided the American action as a stupid stunt. The militants have not reacted violently so far as threatened. Even if they do the "agent provacateur" in this instance is Carter himself.

What the Iranians are doing with the hostages is absolutely condemnable. They have no right legal or moral to bargain with human lives. It is also true that they have miserably failed to respond to world opinion in releasing the hostages.

But drastic action like the "whodunit" tried last week by U.S. in snatching them away in the light of disastrous consequence will hardly be helpful towards peace in general.

The parties in dispute must try assiduously without pessimism on a negotiated settlement. That is the only way out, besides war.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ELECTIONS, GOVERNMENT FORMATION

BBC Reports Results

TA121545 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] With most of the votes counted in the second round of elections to the parliament, which will decide the fate of the American hostages, the clergy-dominated parties appear to be on the lead. A report just received from Alex Brodie in Tehran:

[Begin Brodie recording] In the first round, the Islamic Republic Party [IRP] took more than half the seats won out right. In this the second round they have done almost as well. So parliament will be dominated by the clergy party, even if it doesn't quite have an overall majority. President Bani-Sadr on the other hand will have to work very hard to construct an alliance out of the assorted groups and independents who will make up the rest of parliament, if he is to find a majority to back him.

Before the elections, a number of secular leaders who could be called moderates, including former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and the Revolutionary Council spokesman Dr Habibi, endorsed the radical mojahedin leader, Masoud Rajavi, in an obvious effort to build such an alliance against the clergy, even though the mojahedin is considered a deviant group by Ayatollah Khomeyni. The latest results from Tehran put Rajavi 23d out of 24 and he needs to be in the top twelve to get elected. Other candidates endorsed by the so-called moderates are also not in the top twelve.

Meanwhile, Bani-Sadr's efforts to appoint a prime minister before parliament sits have as yet come to nothing. The IRP wants to make sure parliament will have a substantial say in the appointment not only of the prime minister, but also of the cabinet. The Tehran newspaper, BAMDAD said the crisis in Iran resulting from what was called the existence of powerful groups and different decision-making centers, was one of the main problems standing in the way of the appointment of a prime minister. Official sources here say that Admiral Madani was approached and offered the job, but the conditions he laid down were too stringent. [end recording]

Prime Minister Appointment

LD122010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A joint session of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers was convened tonight in the prime minister's palace chaired by the president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. At the end of the session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, member of the Revolution Council, spoke to reporters about the appointment of a prime minister. He said: In tonight's session there was no discussion concerning the appointment of a prime minister. I doubt if a prime minister will be appointed during the next few days. He added: The main reason is that the Majlis will be convened soon and whoever is appointed must be approved by the Majlis unless we feel it is necessary to appoint a prime minister under the present conditions.

At the end of tonight's session, Ayatollah Mosavi Ardebili, prosecutor general and member of the Revolution Council, also spoke to reporters. He said: In tonight's session there was some discussion concerning the fight against smuggling.

Also discussed were work hours and a plan to have similar working hours for office workers and laborers, to eliminate existing differences. Of course, no final decision was reached in tonight's session. He added: There was no discussion concerning the appointment of a prime minister in tonight's session.

Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, also spoke to reporters. He said: A prime minister has not been appointed and at the moment the situation it is not clear.

Ministers Resign

OW130319 Hong Kong AFP in English 0308 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 13 (AFP)--Iran's Revolutionary Council decided yesterday that no prime minister will be named before Iran's new Islamic parliament meets, a spokesman said last night after the third day of council deliberations.

Spokesman Hasan Habibi said council and government members, meeting jointly, decided that the naming of a prime minister would be unnecessary, as the nominee would serve for only two months before having to seek a confidence vote from the parliament.

News of the postponement was accompanied by news of the imminent resignations of six government ministers, five having been elected to the parliament, and one named by Ayatollah Khomeyni to the constitutional council. The six ministers stepping down are Mostafa Chamran (defense), Ezatollah Sahabi (planning and budget), 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar (oil), Mohammad 'Ali Radja'i (education), Hasan Habibi (higher education), and Ayatollah Mehdi Madhavi-Kani (interior). The first five are elected deputies, and the last was named to the constitutional council. Ayatollah Khomeyni will name their successors. The resignations will occur before the parliament's inaugural session set for May 26. Mr Habibi said the six new ministers will be named soon so as to be properly prepared by their predecessors.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had hoped to pick a prime minister, with Ayatollah Khomeyni's endorsement, who would serve for 2 months and then win the added endorsement of the parliament in the form of a confidence vote. Iran's influential religious establishment contended successfully, however, that a prime minister could begin serving only after a vote of confidence by the Islamic parliament. Mr Habibi cited "the difficulty of governing Iran for a period of two months, at the end of which, according to the constitution, the prime minister would have to resign to obtain a new vote of confidence."

It seems that none of the figures Mr Bani-Sadr proposed for prime minister could meet all the conditions demanded by Ayatollah Khomeyni and the religious hierarchy. Not only did the president fail in his attempt to name a prime minister of his choice, even for only two months, but now he has to accept, whether he likes it or not, a ministerial shakeup likely to produce a cabinet largely composed of members close to the Islamic Republic Party--which triumphed in the legislative elections.

Hamadan Protest

LD130932 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 May, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Following election of 'Ali Ardelan as the representative of Toviserkan, in Hamadan Province, for the Majlis, (?groups) of people from (?the) villages of Toviserkan staged a sit-in the governor of the city on Sunday to protest the election, a spokesman for the governor's office told PARS yesterday. These people, who were supporters of Ahmad Mohsen Gorgani, another candidate from Tholviy, asked for the dissolution of the supervising council of the elections and the investigation of [word indistinct].

In this connection, the governor general of Hamadan Province, Abbas Ha'eri, together with his political deputy, commander of the gendarmerie and the police chief of Hamadan travelled to Toviserkan. Moreover, the Interior Ministry also has sent a delegation to the city to investigate the matter.

Bani-Sadr Appoints Inspector

LD122024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, has appointed (Nasih Ghayuran) as the president's special inspector. He has been given the mission to compile reliable information from the public concerning general security and the important shortcomings of various civil and military organizations and departments and to report personally to the president. In other cases, he should refer to relevant organizations for followup and for the solving of the shortcomings.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Swiss Investigate Arrest

WA121728 London REUTER in English 1706 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 12, REUTER--Swiss officials representing U.S. interests said today they were confronted with a wall of silence over the case of an American free-lance woman reporter being held at an undisclosed location in Tehran for the last week.

The officials said the Swiss Embassy has made four separate approaches to the Iranian Foreign Ministry and the president's office over the disappearance of Cynthia Dwyer, a Buffalo, New York woman who was arrested by Revolutionary Guards at her Tehran hotel May 5.

"They will only say that she is under arrest. They won't tell us who is holding her, where, or why," one Swiss official said. "We're being confronted with a wall of silence on her case," another Swiss official said.

Ambassador Erik Lang said further details apparently were being withheld "because they say she is being interrogated." He said he planned to make new inquiries at a senior level tomorrow in the hope of receiving further information and being allowed to exercise the consular right to visit Mrs Dwyer. Revolutionary Guards said last Tuesday they had arrested an American woman, presumed to be Mrs Dwyer, for spying, but later denied having arrested anyone.

Sahabi: Blockade Welcome

LD121828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Engineer Ezatollah Sahabi, minister of state for planning and budget, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY regarding an economic blockade and the government's measures to secure foodstuffs, medicine, spare parts and the raw materials needed by factories, has said: We ought to welcome this economic blockade because once this is carried out the Iranian nation will realize that, given patience, we should strive in a sincere way and try to stand on our own feet and become self-sufficient.

He added: Regarding the securing of foodstuffs, certain measures have been worked out and several committees are working with full authority on matters relating to securing foodstuffs and other commodities that are required. From the standpoint of foodstuffs, there is no cause for concern whatsoever. Regarding securing raw materials, factory managers are also in contact with sellers from various countries. Concerning spare parts needed by the agricultural sector, including agricultural machinery, some 70 percent of these are produced at home, and measure have been adopted with regard to securing the remainder: a delegation will travel abroad armed with authority and credit facilities and will purchase the needed equipment.

Regarding the possibility of a naval blockade by the United States, Engineer Sahabi said: In that event we shall have a total war economy. If we have to face this, then the plans which we have drawn up will be immediately implemented. Naturally, since the main source of our country's income stems from oil and since all government expenditure depends upon oil, this will naturally make a substantial impact on government expenditure. We will be forced to join hands and tolerate these conditions.

He added: Of course, this economic blockade will be a blessing, provided that the entire nation acts in harmony. This is precisely the aspiration we enjoyed in the course of the revolution, namely, to free ourselves from colonialism and the life of Western consumerism.

Regarding civil servants' bonuses, Engineer Sahabi said: The state organization for employment and administrative affairs has been assigned to unify the civil servants' pay and bonuses. He said in this connection that at present the greatest injustice in our society today exists within the government apparatus itself, so much so that we have one government agency paying three times more in terms of pay and bonuses than other agencies.

KHOMEYNI'S SON, BANI-SADR DISCUSS NATIONAL PROBLEMS

LD121700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, this morning. At this meeting, which was held in the prime minister' palace and which lasted for 2 hours, important national problems and events were discussed.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR HOLD TALKS

LD121702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Italian ambassador to Tehran met and held talks with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at noon today. Following the meeting, in a brief interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Italian ambassador said: At this meeting, friendly talks were held regarding Iranian-Italian relations, as well as Iran's relations with EEC countries of which Italy is currently the chairman.

The Italian ambassador added: For the moment, I cannot say anything about the details of the talks.

In conclusion, he said: These talks were frank and friendly, and I am optimistic about cooperation between Iran and Europe in the near future.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES QOTBZADEH, REPORT ON BELGRADE TRIP

LD121652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, this morning Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was received by the Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran at his place of residence and submitted to him the report on his recent visit to Belgrade.

After this meeting, Qotbzadeh announced that at the moment, he is preparing to take part in the conference of the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries, which will be held in Islamabad, Pakistan.

QOTBZADEH: FOREIGN POLICY LACKS 'GENERAL PRINCIPLES'

LD121359 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 May 80 p 12

[ETTELA'AT correspondent Rasul Amanollahi interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh: "Why Our Foreign Policy Has Become Paralyzed"; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Qotbzadeh, there have been conflicts up to now in Iran's foreign policy; these are not necessarily your doing, but have emanated from other quarters; however, they have harmed the prestige of our diplomacy. Do you take responsibility for these conflicts?

[Answer] No, regrettably, I cannot assume responsibility for the irresponsible actions of others. I spoke about this at the Revolution Council meeting last night, and a decision was to have been taken once and for all, but unfortunately a certain combination of demagoguery, simple-mindedness and naivety has totally paralyzed our foreign policy. I, therefore, requested that the Revolution Council meet and first clarify once and for all the outline of Iran's foreign policy, to deal with a situation in which the council suddenly deems it necessary for me to go on a tour (referring to his tour of Arab countries) and then one individual says that there should be no tour and then a person in such and such an organization expresses his views, for whatever reason.

A Properly Drawn Up Foreign Policy

[Question] I have another question which follows on from this and which I think you have already answered: The principles of Iran's foreign policy have already been mentioned several times, but no detailed foreign policy document has yet been published. The reason for this is not clear.

[Answer] Indeed, the general principles have not been worked out, and we are thus acting from day to day. This is very bad.

Asian Common Market

[Question] Mr Qotbzadeh, there was at one time talk of the creation of an Asian common market. Can this plan be implemented, and, if anything on these lines has already taken place, how far has it progressed?

[Answer] Some thought has been given to this, but we are still in some confusion. We are still arguing as to whether or not we should maintain relations with foreign countries, and there are those who have fixed it firmly into their heads that all countries are either servants of the imperialist right or the imperialist left, that it is wrong for us to visit them and for them to come to us, and there are ignorant demagogues who make things worse. Thus, we should first prove our kinship and only then claim our inheritance. First, let us see if we wish to maintain relations with governments or not, then let us say: "Well, let us expand these relations and form, say, a common market."

If we wish only to maintain relations with freedom movements, whatever movement it happens to be, so that whenever anyone comes along and says, "I am a freedom movement" we erect an almshouse for him and give him money and other things, it will not be possible to establish a common market. It is with governments that a common market may be formed.

Serious Obstacles

[Question] Following your journey to the Arab countries and the United Arab Emirates, what in your view are the serious obstacles to total unity between the two sides of the Persian Gulf?

[Answer] As far as the serious obstacles which exist are concerned, because of our absence from the region after the revolution, the imperialists, the Americans and the Iraqis were able to make considerable inroads here. We have recently begun to shake that influence, which must be destroyed so that the possibility of real unity can be created. At the same time, there are those in Iran who are trying to prevent any sort of unity from emerging, and are trying, in the name of Islam and the revolution, to isolate us in whatever manner and at whatever cost. In reality, this is the same plan as that of American imperialism.

There are two problems here: First, the people must be aware that the Persian Gulf is a main artery, both for Iran and the world, and we must maintain a total presence there and not be taken in by the hollow and meaningless slogans of a number of opportunists and people of evil intent. We should then endeavor to increase our presence in those countries by means of perfect internal unity so that, God willing, we may have a Persian Gulf free of the influence of the superpowers.

MO'INFAR INTERVIEWED ON OPEC MEETING, SALES TO JAPAN

LD120440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, our country's oil minister, in an interview with representatives of the press and the PARS NEWS AGENCY, expressed his views on the method of increasing oil prices and the recent OPEC session. He said: At the OPEC session, discussions revolved around the formula for price increases, the automatic change of effective elements every 3 months and determining the selling prices for each country. We, Algeria and Libya did not agree with the formulas that were more dependent on conditions of the industrial countries. We believe that they should be more connected to conditions of the producing countries rather than the consuming countries.

Mo'infar said: At the OPEC summit, determining the price was not the objective; rather, it was the strategy and mode of determination of future prices.

He was asked: Considering the fact that the Japanese companies have decided to complete construction work on the petrochemical plant, will you sell oil to that country? The oil minister said: Apparently the Mitsui Company of Japan has declared its readiness to start [restart construction] and has commenced activity regarding the matter; but this is not satisfactory to us. I do not think that we can agree to their proposed plan. At present starting operations of the petrochemical plant is of utmost importance to us, and we are constantly exerting pressure on them to complete the project.

No new decision has been made regarding the export of gas and our demands have not been accepted by them; we said that if the price were less than our asking price, we would not sell gas to them; at the recent OPEC session, the OPEC members agreed with us, and OPEC has announced that gas should be purchased equivalent to the price of crude oil [as heard].

MINISTER STUDIES PROBLEMS FACING ESFAHAN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD121840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, minister of labor and social welfare, who went to Esfahan to inspect the (?polyacryl) factory and to study the difficulties and problems of this vast industrial complex, told PARS in an interview:

More than 59 percent of the productive units which were producing during and before the revolution are working today. According to Ministry of Industries and Mines Statistics, the production of these units in the year that began on 21 March 1979 was about 80 percent of their pre-revolution production. Considering all the difficulties we have had since the revolution, this is an acceptable figure.

He was asked: What steps have been taken to provide the raw materials and the spare parts necessary for the factories in view of the economic embargo by America and a number of other governments?

The minister of labor and social welfare said: A large number of countries, including Eastern bloc countries, already shown interest in cooperating with Iran. Of course, one should pay attention to the question of economic embargo as a problem. For this reason, a mobilization committee has been set up in the prime minister's premises which meets every other day to study the problems. In this connection, committees have been set up concerning essential goods, agriculture, human resources and the acquisition of raw materials and spare parts: They are busy talking with various countries so that they can propose various solutions. Most probably, the government will directly import some of these items.

BANI-SADR DISAPPROVES OF KHALKHALI DESTRUCTION OF TOMB

LD122106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The destruction of the former resting place of Reza Khan has started in the presence and by order of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali.

In a brief speech he made at a gathering of the people who had gathered in the courtyard of Abdol'azim shrine, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali enumerated the numerous crimes of the hated Pahlavi regime and said that the reason for the destruction of the mausoleum is to destroy the evil traces of the hated Pahlavi regime.

He then left for the mausoleum together with the people and members of committee No 14 and the guards of 8th district. He hit the first blow of the ax and broke the marble in front of the mausoleum. Then the members of the committee, using various tools, began to break the entrance doors and the stones around the mausoleum. According to the guards stationed in the mausoleum, the inner parts of the building will be destroyed by means of time bombs and TNT paste bombs.

It should be added that the president's office was going to turn the former mausoleum of Reza Khan into a museum of crime and studies had been carried out in this respect. In connection with the same issue, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, said in an interview with one of the morning newspapers: The destruction of this building was wrong to do because it is basically not right to destroy buildings. In that place we could have created a museum of means of crime. We told him [Khalkhali] several times not to do this, but unfortunately we are faced with unruly acts and some authority should investigate this matter.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Clashes in Kermanshah, Pavanrud

LD121020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0952 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Quoting the commander of the Kermanshah gendarmerie, the central news bureau reports that from (?1930) to 2030 last night, a clash occurred between some raiders and the gendarmes and members of the Corps of Revolution Guards, in which two guards and several gendarmes were wounded.

The commander then is reported to have added: According to as yet unconfirmed reports, from 2200 to 0030 last night, (?an incident) occurred in Javanrud. No accurate report about the details of the incident is yet available.

The commander added: During the past 24 hours, 518 more people were expelled from Iraq and arrived in Iran, thus bringing the total number of deportees to 33,383 people.

Money Confiscated in Borazjan

GF121555 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Following a search of vehicles at the entrance to the city, the Borazjan committee strike force discovered 1,540,000 rials in a car. The money and its owner have been turned over to the Bushehr Islamic Revolution Court.

Fars Governor Arrives

GF121550 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The new governor of Fars Province arrived in Shiraz today and began discharging his duties. Mohammad Nabi Habibi, the new governor of Fars, discussed his plans and programs for Fars Province during a meeting with newsmen in his office this morning.

The new governor has a master's degree in sociology and served previously as an administrative and political deputy in the Kerman governor's office.

According to our correspondent, concurrent with the new governor's arrival in Shiraz, groups of Shiraz citizens gathered in front of the governor's office and demanded that the former governor of Fars, 'Ali Danesh-Monfared, remain in his post.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Fleeing Sanandaj

LD121726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Kordestan 28th [Infantry] Division tonight issued the following statement addressed to the citizens of Sanandaj:

In His exalted name. The counterrevolutionary is running away. The counterrevolutionaries and the traitors to the territorial integrity of Iran, having lost hope from every quarter, are trying in every way possible to flee the city of Sanandaj. Fortunately, and thanks to assistance from Almighty God, a large number of them have been arrested by the militant forces of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic and valiant guardsmen on the Abidar heights and on the Saqqez road and have transferred to the barracks after being disarmed.

The armed forces and brother guardsmen are continuing their advance and are occupying positions around the city from four directions. The Shohada hospital has been occupied by the Revolution Guards Corps.

Noble citizens of Sanandaj: Be afraid no more. Victory and triumph have come your way thanks to God Almighty's assistance. Come out of the basements. Brother guardsmen and the military are coming to welcome you. A large number of fugitive counterrevolutionaries have been arrested. Arrest the remnants of the counterrevolutionaries yourselves.

Hardship suffering citizens of Sanandaj: Cleanse the city as soon as possible and, with the help of your other compatriot brothers and sisters, convert the destruction caused by the counterrevolutionaries into prosperity. In peace of mind and tranquillity proceed to clean up and repair the city.

To you, fathers and mothers, whose daughters went to Sanandaj from various towns to cooperate with the counterrevolutionaries: The latter are fleeing while your armed daughters are sobbingly asking them not to flee and not to leave them alone. The army and the Revolution Guards Corps have told them that the Islamic forces will give them shelter.

[Signed] The Kordestan 28th [Infantry] Division.

Rudbar Deaths

LD121804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Jiroft was advised yesterday that a number of counterrevolutionaries were going to set fire to and destroy the crops in Hajjiabad, a district of Rudbar. Therefore, this town's Guards Corps strike force immediately left for the area in order to establish order. According to the same report, as a result of the clash that took place between the guards and the assailants three of the counterrevolutionaries were killed and six of them were wounded and arrested. The commander of the operations of the Guards Corps strike force sustained a bullet wound in his shoulder.

IRAQI DEPORTEES STAGE SIT-IN IN TEHRAN

JN121901 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A crowd of Iraqis who were deported from Iraq today staged a sit-in in front of the Tunisian Embassy--since Tunis is the headquarters of the Arab League--in denunciation of the criminal practices carried out by the authorities, who are the agents of imperialism, which is ruling in Baghdad.

Those who staged a sit-in called for sending a cable to the Arab League secretary general calling on the league to study their situation and demands, particularly returning to their homeland in their capacities as Iraqis and stopping the deportation practices, which are still continuing.

STUDENT STATEMENT NO 126 ON DEATHS IN LONDON EMBASSY

LD130058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0007 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Muslin student followers of the imam's policy, in statement No 126 which was issued tonight, announced: Our very dear brothers, 'Abbas Lavasani and 'Ali Akbar Samadzadeh, by sacrificing their lives showed that they were in practice followers of the imam and were not all talk. By their martyrdom, they foiled the conspiracy that the world-devouring United States had hatched in order to cover-up the disgrace of its military aggression on Iran. The same issue forced it to end the incident of the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in order to avoid further disgrace.

We congratulate and console the imam of the nation, the idol-crushing Khomeyni, the martyr-nurturing nation of Iran and the martyrs noble families for the martyrdom of these fighting brothers, who were the true ambassadors of the Islamic Revolution outside the country. We will participate in the funeral services that will be announced by the honorable families of the two martyrs.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Funeral Announcement

LD130116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The central headquarters of the Guards Corps, in connection with the martyrdom of two of the staff of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, has issued a statement.

In a part of the statement, it says: In order to reveal another document of the treacheries of the arch-Satan, the United States, and the glorification of the brothers who were martyred in the line of truth at the Iranian Embassy in Britain, the headquarters invites the fellow brother and sister warriors to be present at the Tehran University mosque at 0900 tomorrow, 13 May, so that they may escort the bodies of the martyrs, Mr 'Abbas Lavasani and Dr 'Ali Akbar Samdzadeh, to Behesht-e Zahra cemetery.

HELICOPTER UNIT TO CONDUCT EXERCISES OVER TEHRAN

LD121005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a report by the central news bureau, the Joint Army Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that tonight and tomorrow night helicopters of the airborne unit will carry out exercises over Tehran. The following is the text of the announcement:

In the name of God.

This is to inform the citizens of Tehran that in order to achieve the utmost state of preparedness and for the purpose of conducting exercise by the airborne helicopter unit to enable them to counter any possible aggression by the enemy at night, the Islamic Republic of Iran's airborne helicopter unit will carry out nightly exercises from sunset to 2230 on 12 and 13 May around Qal'eh Morghi airport. These exercises will take place only in this particular district.

COAST GUARD SEIZES MOTORBOATS, CONFISCATES MONEY

GF121346 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] In a telephone interview with the Ahvaz news center, Colonel Tanzi, commander of the Khuzestan gendarmerie, has reported that the coast guard unit of the Khosrovabad gendarmerie has seized 16 million rials from two motorboats sailing from Kuwait to Iran. The crewmembers of the two boats have been turned over to the proper authorities.

The Khark district governor's office has announced that in the last 2 days, Khark coast guard patrols, in cooperation with the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards, have seized nearly 10 million rials, in 10,000-rial banknotes, from several motorboats that were headed for Kuwait from the port of Gonaveh. The crewmembers and the owners of the money have been turned over to the proper authorities.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FOR KORDESTAN REPORTING

LD121240 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 12 May 80

[Summary] Tehran--DPA correspondent Martin E. Pendl has been expelled from the country because of the way he has been reporting on Kordestan. An official of the Ministry for National Guidance responsible for foreign correspondents justified the expulsion by referring to the "unobjective picture" given of the west Iranian region.

The Tehran office of the agency is to be allowed to remain open and another correspondent of the agency is to be allowed to carry on the work after Pendl's departure. Pendl has been ordered to leave the country within the next 2 weeks at the latest and until then is not allowed to work.

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

LD121031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A report by the central news bureau says that an international transport agreement has been signed between Iran and Turkey. The agreement was signed at the Commerce Ministry by the Commerce Ministry foreign trade under secretary and the Turkish ambassador in Tehran.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES WITH JAPANESE DIRECTOR

LD121032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran this morning met with the managing director of the Japanese [word indistinct] bank and the bank's branch manager in Tehran. Bilateral economic issues and banking cooperation were discussed in the meeting.

VISA FORMALITIES REINSTITUTED WITH GREAT BRITAIN

LD130815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today:

In order to prevent the recurrence of some of the difficulties which some Iranians travelling to England have had to face, following a request made by the U.K. Government the Iranian authorities have agreed to suspend the previous agreement and restore visa formalities from 19 May 1980. Therefore, until further notice, Iranian travellers who intend to visit England must obtain visas from the British Embassy in Tehran or its consulates abroad.

Iranians who are at present residing in England and who would like to extend their residence permit in that country must go to the British Home Office as usual.

British travelers planning to visit Iran must also obtain visas from the consulates of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARIES REPORTEDLY KILL 15 SOVIETS

JN120550 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] In Peshawar, a spokesman of the Afghan Islamic Society for the Liberation of Afghanistan has said that 15 Soviet soldiers and 40 Afghan Government forces were killed during an attack in the province of Konar.

The attack was launched at a rally organized by the Soviet forces to celebrate the annual anniversary of the Soviet-backed coup. The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries opened fire at those attending the meeting. Forty soldiers joined the Muslim revolutionaries.

As a result of this attack, the Soviet forces attacked the villages with bombs dropped from helicopters.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Conspiracy Warning

TA091956 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 9 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The Anniversary of the Victory Over German Fascism Is the Festive Day of Progressive and Peace-Loving Mankind," says the 9th of May coincides with the day of the victory of the Soviet people and army over Hitlerite fascism. All progressive and peace-loving mankind celebrate this auspicious day as one of the great victories and cherish the memory of millions of human beings who through sacrifice defeated German fascism. "Victory over fascism is the victory of all progressive mankind, including the people of our homeland." During World War II our homeland's people also played an effective role in the defeat of German fascism. Thirty-five years have passed since the victory over German fascism and during this period despite the futile attempts of the imperialists, headed by U.S. imperialism, the world has been living in peace. Today the leaders of the imperialist government of the United States are thinking of conquering and dominating the world, and in order to achieve their evil aims they do not refrain from conspiracy and intrigue and aggressive acts. Today the Carters and the Brzezinskis, these representatives of U.S. imperialism, are following in the footsteps of the Hitlers. It seems that Carter and his entourage have forgotten the lessons of history and now through their conspiratorial acts they want to ignite the flame of a new world war. However, these gentlemen should remember that the world of today is no longer the world as it was on the eve of World War II. The nations of the world have taken the matter of preserving peace into their own hands and today are able to thwart the conspiracies of imperialism.

The second commentary, entitled "Let Us Remove the Mysterious Hands From Military and Government Organizations", says the revelations regarding the recent U.S. aggressive action against our country cannot but arouse the astonishment and concern of all those who seek the freedom and independence of our homeland. These relevations indicate the existence of a wide and active network of spies and agents of the CIA and the Pentagon in our homeland. "The spies and the agents of the CIA and the Pentagon, hand in hand with their Iranian agents and mercenaries in sensitive military and government centers, are in the process of implementing their evil anti-Iranian plans."

Up to now the Americans have brought into Iran and taken out anybody they wanted. While the people of our homeland were expecting the convening of a court to investigate the crimes of the treacherous Bakhtiar, they suddenly heard from Iran's radio and television that this American spy had fled Iran. Could the Americans help Bakhtiar flee were it not for "the assistance and aid of the provisional government of Bazargan and the Entezams? Undoubtedly no." The liberals and the American mercenaries and agents, who still hold positions in sensitive government and military organizations, had the duty of implementing a preplanned scheme during the U.S. air attack on our homeland. The mojahed newspaper writes in this respect that prior to the U.S. aggression the radar facilities in Shiraz and Mashhad were removed. This newspaper also writes that the abandoned U.S. airplanes and helicopters were bombed, while it was reported that they carried very secret and important documents, and thus the documents were destroyed. These reports from the mojahed newspaper remove the curtain from the activity of a wide and active network of American spies in our homeland, and indicate that the main actors of this network of subversion and espionage are the counterrevolutionaries, which hands carried out these actions.

It is not difficult to identify these hands and these agents, mercenaries and counter-revolutionaries. All these hands should be cut. "All the bases of U.S. imperialism should be destroyed, and through revolutionary decisiveness the counterrevolution and the SAVAKists should be crushed to the last persons."

Imperialist Threat

GF101912 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 and 1800 GMT 10 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "A United Popular and Anti-Imerialist Front, Necessity of the Day," says the unpleasant events of bomb explosions, shootings and many dastardly actions, which have intensified since the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism, prove once again that Iran's enemies are looking for an opportunity to inflict blows on the fruits and gains of the people's revolution. The recent aggressive acts of the United States against Iran resulted in a disgraceful defeat. Carter's demonic apparatus lost whatever face and credit it had before the world. The warmongering circles of the United States have not yet learned a lesson from their abortive plot. They are twisting and turning like a wounded snake so that once again they can pour their venon upon our homeland's freedom and independence. Reliable documents and evidence indicate that Carter's administration is planning and scheming new plots and aggressions against unfettered Iran. Nothing other than this could be expected from U.S. imperialism, especially considering the fact that U.S. imperialism has lost all its sources of plunder since the victory of our revolution. In our unfettered country of Iran, all agents, mercenaries, masked and unmasked elements of the United States and remnants of the former regime, as well as many pseudorevolutionaries in our country, comprise a fifth column for U.S. imperialism. They are paving the way for a bloody coup, the toppling of the Government of the Islamic Republic and the establishment of a bloodthirsty dictatorship worthy of their wishes. This is a real danger and must not be considered insignificant. Under these conditions, all forces faithful to the revolution and the imam must beware not to consider the fruits and gains of the revolution as only the product of their own efforts and struggle.

The second, entitled, "Purging Civil and Military Establishments, Guarantor for Neutralizing Imperialist Plots," says in these very sensitive and dangerous days when the counterrevolutionaries, mercenaries and agents of Zionism, in cooperation with CIA and Pentagon spies and agents, are inflicting blows upon the revolution and its gains both inside and outside the country, everyone's attention is focused on purging and cleaning both civil and military establishments. If we should try to pass judgment on individuals in our official organs, we would be confronted with the painful situation of seeing that U.S. agents and spies are still entering our country easily and with complete freedom. They have been doing so since the dawn of our revolution and continue up to the present. This has become a cause of concern and worry for our united revolutionary forces. The freedom-seeking people of our country are asking the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic and would like to know why these comings and goings by U.S. spies and agents and their Iranian elements are not being prevented. So far, the answers to these serious questions have not been convincing enough.

Danger to Revolution

GF111915 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "It Is Necessary To Recognize Friends and Foes of the Iranian Revolution," says the aim of Iran's glorious revolution, above anything else, is to put an end to imperialist domination--more specifically to U.S. imperialism and its alignment with oppressors and exploiters. This is a fact that is admitted and accepted by all strata in the country. Undoubtedly, not all segments of society, especially those who for years and centuries have been exploiting the people and have lived on their blood, can cooperate with and reconcile themselves to the revolution and its basic objectives. They have been utilizing all internal and external elements for their purposes. The internal counterrevolution has joined hands with world-devouring imperialism abroad to carry out their joint activities. We must discover and realize which elements support the revolution and which individuals can be considered its opponents. Scholars such as Mr Kazem Sami believe that the Iranian Revolution is based on Islamic ideology and piety as well as a clear-cut anti-imperialist ideology. Further, because of its anti-imperialist nature, it is by necessity also an anticapitalist ideology. Mr Sami concludes that all those who support capitalism, which has its own social, economic, political and cultural characteristics, are opponents of the revolution. Our homeland's struggling writer, Mahmud E'temadzadeh, writes in this regard that the revolution must be responsive to the economic, social and political demands and needs of the oppressed masses. It is with their own hands and through their independent, social and political struggles that all class inequalities can be eliminated. By adopting careful measures, the first steps for the elimination of exploitation of man by man may be taken.

The second, entitled "New Punishments Will Intensify Confrontation," says Carter, the U.S. President, is narrowing the economic blockade around Iran and intensifying his military threats. The freezing of $8 billion of Iranian assets in the United States and their future use for meeting the expenses of aggressive acts against Iran can be considered nothing but an act of banditry and piracy. By tightening the screws of the economic sanction against our country, Carter's aim is to distract world opinion from new military preparations against Iran. Carter has been trying to bring the Western allies and Japan into his political orbit. As a result of Washington's cruel pressure, the Common Market members and Japan have retreated vis-a-vis the United States. At the same time, the United States has been intensifying its threats against Iran and other Persian Gulf states. It is expanding its military presence in dependent countries. Thus, the United States has been soliciting clients in order to oppose the fruits of the Iranian people's revolution and the liberation movements in the Persian Gulf region. It is not too difficult to realize that the economic sanctions and increasing military threats against our country will also bring about certain adverse consequences. The confrontation between the democratic countries of the Persian Gulf and the United States will intensify and strengthen the anti-American feelings of the Iranian people.

Warning of Plots

TA122115 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "Plots Against the Revolution Are Continuing," says the social circles of countries of our region are closely following all the events regarding the Iranian Revolution. So naturally the press in Arab countries is publishing commentaries on the recent U.S. aggression against Iran which was carried out with the pretext of freeing hostages. The direct intervention of U.S. forces in Iran was to be the beginning of a bast military plan against the Iranian Revolution. These U.S. forces were supposed to be helped by SAVAKists and U.S. agents earlier sent to Iran. The Pentagon, the CIA and the State Department had prepared this plan which failed because of an accident, but this does not mean that the White House will stop drawing up military plans. It is quite obvious that the hostage issue does not preoccupy the White House. The Iranian Revolution, which has damaged U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf, and the continuous plundering of the oil riches of this region have made the United States resort to such dangerous actions. The United States is exerting political pressure on its allies to participate in a blockade of Iran.

The press in Arab countries considers that such policy might help the actual situation in Iran, which has taken a special turn--in Kordestan a real war is being waged between the government forces and groups of armed Kurds demanding autonomy. The permanent secretariat of the Arab Peoples' Congress has issued a statement saying "the explosive situation surrounding Iran and the efforts of certain groups inside Iran to misdirect the revolution from Imam Khomeyni's path are only beneficial to the United States and its plundering interests."

The second commentary, entitled "Is Rapprochement With China, America's Ally, to the Benefit of the Iranian Revolution?" says steps are being taken for a rapprochement with expansionist China, the close collaborator of world-devouring U.S. imperialism. According to reports, "During his visit to Belgrade the Iranian foreign minister met with Chinese prime minister, Hua Guofeng, for more than half an hour and discussed matters regarding a rapprochement between the two countries in a very friendly and sincere atmosphere." The implementation of close relations between countries is a necessary fact, but the history of diplomatic relations between Maoist China and Iran shows the bitter truth that Chinese officials have always used such relations for interfering in the affairs of Iran, such as collaborating with anti-people elements for example. The actions of Maoist Iranians are no longer a secret today--the hand of expansionist China can be found in every anti-revolutionary action in every corner of Iran. During the shah's corrupt regime, the Chinese officials did not have to pretend friendship with Mohammad Reza and even made great efforts to keep him in power.

Today the imperialist United States is resorting to military and economic sanctions against Iran and Maoist China was one of the few countries which officially supported U.S. imperialist acts against Iran. It is China that has declared that she will support all U.S. military actions in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf region, so a rapprochement with China cannot worry the true followers of the imam's path..

LATE REPORT: TEHRAN REPORTS U.S. HELICOPTERS IN GULF AREA

LD131058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1002 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Oil Ministry announced today that last night several American helicopters appeared above the Iranian marine ships [as heard] which exploit oil from the Iranian continental shelf. The necessary observations were immediately undertaken by army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the warships from which the helicopters had taken off changed their course.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister, left for southern Iran this morning to investigate this incident and to visit the oil installations there. He will see the Lavan oil complex and observe the condition of the ships. On this subject, the oil minister said:

These American violations will not weaken the determination of the people of Iran, who are ready to make any sacrifice and who are ready to be martyred for the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The Iranian workers and experts--who at present are in the front line within 200 km of the ships [presumably U.S.], and who are struggling on the Persian Gulf waters for the sake of their homeland and to implement the goals of the Islamic Revolution of Iran--will not lose their morale because of such (?threats).

The oil minister added: The valiant Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Air Force and the Navy are guarding the Iranian oil wells in the Persian Gulf, and they will watch the situation more closely then ever before.

Base Unable To Confirm

LD131100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the commander of Bandar 'Abbas [word indistinct] fighter air base has announced:

According to a report from the gendarmerie of Hormozegan Province regarding a military violation and its confirmation by the navy, search flights were carried out from 0600 yesterday until 0230 this morning around areas where there was the possibility of alien military violation, but nothing was observed.

Citing the Hormozegan gendarmerie, the commander of the air base said: Workers of Lavan company, in refineries Nos 7 and 8 have said that the violation took place within 110 km of Lavan Island.